

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Maternal and neonatal outcomes in transverse and vertical skin incision for placenta previa

Skin incision for placenta previa

Dazhi Fan^{1,2*} , Huishan Zhang¹, Jiaming Rao¹, Dongxin Lin¹, Shuzhen Wu², Pengsheng Li¹, Gengdong Chen¹, Zixing Zhou¹, Juan Liu², Ting Chen³, Fengying Chen⁴, Xiaoling Guo^{1,2*} and Zhengping Liu^{1,2*}

Abstract

Background: Placenta previa, a serious obstetric issue, should be managed by experienced teams. The safe and appropriate mode of delivery for placenta previa is by cesarean delivery. However, no studies were found comparing either maternal or neonatal outcomes for different skin incision in women with placenta previa. The aim of this study was to compare maternal and neonatal outcomes by skin incision types (transverse compared with vertical) in a large cohort of women with placenta previa who were undergoing cesarean delivery.

Methods: This was a retrospective cohort study carried out between January 2014 and June 2019. All pregnant women with placenta previa had confirmed by ultrasonologist before delivery and obstetrician at delivery. The primary outcome was the estimated blood loss during the surgery and within the first 24 hours postoperatively. Mean (standard deviation), median (interquartile range) or frequency (percentage) was reported to variables. Appropriate parametric and nonparametric tests were used to analyses.

Results: The study included 1098 complete records, 332 (30.24%) cases in the vertical skin incision group and 766 (69.76%) cases in the transverse skin incision group. Those with vertical incision showed a higher percentage of preterm delivery, anterior placenta, abnormally invasive placenta, and history of previous cesarean delivery, and a lower percentage of first pregnancy, in vitro fertilization, and emergency cesarean delivery. After controlling for confounding factors, higher incidence of post-partum hemorrhage (OR 5.47, 95% CI 3.84–7.79), maternal intensive care unit (OR 4.30, 95% CI 2.86–6.45), transfusion (OR 5.97, 95% CI 4.15–8.58), and 5-min APGAR < 7 (OR 9.03, 95% CI 1.83–44.49), a more estimated blood loss (β 601.85, 95%CI 458.78–744.91), and a longer length of hospital stay after delivery (β 0.54, 95%CI 0.23–0.86) were found in the vertical skin incision group.

* Correspondence: fandazhi@163.com; fsguoxl@163.com; liuzphk81@outlook.com

¹Foshan Institute of Fetal Medicine, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan 528000, Guangdong, China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2021 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

Conclusions: Our data demonstrated that transverse skin incision group showed the better perinatal outcomes in women with placenta previa. Future collaborative studies are needed to be done by centers for placenta previa to have a better understanding of the characteristics and the outcomes of the disease in the choosing skin incision.

Key words: Placenta previa, Cesarean delivery, Skin incision, Maternal and neonatal morbidity

Background

Placenta previa, a serious obstetric issue, is defined as the placenta overlying the endocervical os [1]. It is associated with adverse maternal and fetal-neonatal outcomes including perinatal hemorrhage, hysterectomy, postpartum transfusion, septicemia, thrombophlebitis, prematurity, intrauterine growth restriction, neonatal anemia, and even maternal and fetal death [2–4]. Concomitantly with the rising incidence of cesarean delivery, use of fertility treatments, increasing maternal age, and inappropriate habits, such as smoking and cocaine use, the rate of placenta previa is also rising [5–8].

The safe and appropriate mode of delivery for placenta previa is by cesarean delivery. Various abdominal incisions have used for cesarean delivery, and these mainly include vertical and transverse skin incisions [9]. For complicated pregnant women, such as multiple prior cesarean deliveries, twins, and placenta previa, many operators advise routine use of a vertical skin incision to facilitate access to the fundus and pelvic walls [10–13]. However, several studies have compared maternal and neonatal outcomes according to the type of skin incisions, and the researchers were unable to find any explicit benefit from the use of a vertical skin incision [10, 11]. On the contrary, one study even reported that vertical skin incision was associated with a higher risk of bladder and bowel injury [14].

No studies found comparing either maternal or neonatal outcomes for different skin incisions in women with placenta previa. Thus, it is necessary to evaluate it, and this study aimed to compare maternal and neonatal outcomes by skin incision types (transverse compared with vertical) in a large cohort of women with placenta previa who were undergoing cesarean delivery.

Methods

An institutional review board-approved (FSFY-MEC-2019-044) retrospective cohort study performed at our hospital. Medical records were reviewed retrospectively by experienced senior obstetricians and demographics, clinical characteristics, and outcomes recorded. Demographic, clinical, and outcomes data collected included age, body mass index, gestational age at delivery, gravidity, parity, history of cesarean delivery, placenta location, operation time, neonatal weight, sex of newborn, estimated blood loss during the surgery and within the first

24 hours postoperatively, transfusion, surgical injury, and length of hospital stay after delivery.

Inclusion criteria were all pregnant patients with placenta previa from January 2014 through June 2019. All cases had confirmed by ultrasonologist before delivery and obstetrician at delivery. Exclusion criteria included multiple gestations, stillbirths, and incorrect dating, and incomplete delivery records in which outcomes could not be obtained were also excluded. Finally, 1098 pregnant women were included and 169 pregnant women were excluded.

The primary outcome was the estimated blood loss during the surgery and within the first 24 hours postoperatively. Intraoperatively, blood loss was collection and measurement for a drape with a blood collection system around the abdominal wound from the abdominal cavity. Gauzes were used to collect blood from the vagina. All gauzes with blood were collected, weighed and an equivalent volume was calculated. The volume of blood loss is equal to the weight of blood loss \div 1.05. This stage was mainly accomplished by trained operating room nurses. Any post-cesarean delivery blood loss was also quantified. In this stage, a gynecological drape with pouch was also used to collect blood from the vagina. This stage was mainly accomplished by trained obstetric nurses, and the nurses checked in every two hours. Other outcomes recorded were post-partum hemorrhage (>1000 ml), transfusion, the number of red blood cell units and fresh frozen plasma transfused, maternal intensive care unit, hysterectomy, surgical injury, 5-min APGAR < 7 , and the length of hospital stay after the delivery.

All of the transverse incisions were Pfannenstiel, and vertical incisions were midline in our institution. The decision to perform a transverse or vertical skin incision was left up to the judgment of the individual obstetrician. Random placenta margin incision was selected for the uterine incision [15]. For challenging cases (prior surgery, invasion trophoblast, ect.), various surgical techniques, such as double incision for safe extraction of the fetus, sandwich excision, metroplasty, suturing of a bladder defect, and B_Lych, were involved during cesarean delivery to control intraoperative and total blood loss. The surgical techniques were selected according to the patient's actual condition. Meanwhile, oxytocin and/or carbetocin were also used after delivery of the placenta to reducing the postpartum hemorrhage. If necessary,

intraoperative transfusion, balloon tamponade, hypogastric artery ligation, hysterectomy, postoperative transfusion, and ICU admission were performed according to standard protocols.

Statistical Analysis

All continuous variables tested for normality using descriptive statistics for skewness and kurtosis and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Descriptive statistics (mean \pm standard deviation for normality continuous variables, the median and interquartile range for abnormality continuous variables, and the frequencies and percentages for categorical variables) were calculated for those with vertical versus transverse skin incision. Baseline variables and maternal delivery characteristics were compared by skin-incision type. These two groups were compared using the two-sample t-test or Mann-Whitney U test for normality or abnormality continuous data and the chi-square test or Fisher's exact test, as deemed appropriate, for categorical variables. Logistic- or linear-regression was used to determine the association between vertical skin incision and primary and other outcomes. A multi-variable regression model was developed to adjust for potential confounding factors. A result was considered

statistically significant at the value of $P < 0.05$ level of significance. All analyses were performed using SPSS software (version 21.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL).

This is an observational study (retrospective cohort study), and multivariable regression was used to determine the association between skin incision types and outcomes. Twenty-nine variables were included in this study. Observational studies were conducted on each variable in 15-30 sample sizes [16, 17]. A total of 870 samples were required for this study. Considering some variables have missing values, 1098 samples were enough for this study.

Results

The study included 1098 complete records, 332 (30.24%) cases in the vertical skin incision group and 766 (69.76%) cases in the transverse skin incision group, for review during the time frame of January 2014 to June 2019. The baseline characteristics between the two comparison groups were demonstrated in Table 1 with P values < 0.05 considered significant.

Those with vertical incision showed a higher percentage of preterm delivery (70.2% vs. 47.8%), anterior placenta (58.7% vs. 24.9%), abnormally invasive placenta

Table 1 Characteristics of the study participants in the two study groups

| Variables | Total (n = 1098) | Vertical incision (n = 332) | Transverse incision (n = 766) | t/Z/ χ^2 | P value |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Age, years, mean \pm sd | 32.56 \pm 5.34 | 32.94 \pm 5.54 | 32.40 \pm 5.25 | -1.547 | 0.122 |
| BMI, kg/m ² , mean \pm sd | 26.40 \pm 7.37 | 26.19 \pm 3.27 | 26.49 \pm 8.57 | 0.587 | 0.557 |
| EGA at delivery, week, mean \pm sd | 36.36 \pm 2.41 | 35.97 \pm 2.00 | 36.53 \pm 2.55 | 3.886 | 0.001 |
| Preterm birth (EGA < 37 weeks), n, % | 599 (54.6) | 233 (70.2) | 366 (47.8) | 46.875 | 0.001 |
| Gravidity, median [IQR] | 3.00 (2.00-4.00) | 3.00 (2.00-4.00) | 2.00 (2.00-3.00) | -5.437 | 0.001 |
| First pregnancy, n, % | 202 (18.4) | 32 (9.6) | 170 (22.2) | 24.318 | 0.001 |
| In vitro fertilization, n, % | 141 (12.8) | 27 (8.1) | 114 (14.9) | 9.429 | 0.002 |
| Previous CD, n, % | 489 (44.5) | 215 (64.8) | 274 (35.8) | 78.796 | 0.001 |
| Number of previous CDs, median [IQR] | 1.00 (1.00-2.00) | 1.00 (1.00-2.00) | 1.00 (1.00-1.00) | -10.190 | 0.001 |
| Antepartum hemorrhage, n, % | 467 (42.5) | 150 (45.2) | 317 (41.4) | 1.366 | 0.259 |
| Anterior placenta | 386 (35.2) | 195 (58.7) | 191 (24.9) | 116.076 | 0.001 |
| Depth of invasion, n, % | | | | | |
| Accreta | 101 (9.2) | 55 (16.6) | 46 (6.0) | 199.900 | 0.001 |
| Increta | 148 (13.5) | 104 (31.3) | 44 (5.7) | | |
| Percreta | 9 (0.8) | 8 (2.4) | 1 (0.1) | | |
| Emergency CD, n, % | 338 (30.8) | 76 (22.9) | 262 (34.2) | 16.617 | 0.001 |
| Operation time, minute, median [IQR] | 55.00 (42.00-80.00) | 85.00 (57.25-150.00) | 47.50 (40.00-61.25) | -15.060 | 0.001 |
| Incision-to-delivery intervals, minute, median [IQR] | 6.00 (4.00-12.00) | 12.00 (6.00-37.00) | 5.00 (4.00-8.00) | -13.879 | 0.001 |
| Neonatal weight, gram, median [IQR] | 2745.00 (2400.00-3062.50) | 2660.00 (2370.00-2920.00) | 2790.00 (2420.00-3120.00) | -3.607 | 0.001 |
| Male newborn, n, % | 643 (58.6) | 194 (58.4) | 449 (58.6) | 0.003 | 0.999 |

BMI body mass index, CD cesarean delivery, EGA estimated gestational age, IQR interquartile range

(50.3% vs. 11.8%), and history of previous cesarean delivery (64.8% vs. 35.8%), and a lower percentage of first pregnancy (9.6% vs. 22.2%), in vitro fertilization (8.1% vs. 14.9%), and emergency cesarean delivery (22.9% vs. 34.2%). Operation time and incision-to-delivery time were longer in the vertical skin incision group (85.00 [57.25–150.00] vs. 47.50 [40.00–61.25] minutes and 12.00 [6.00–37.00] vs. 5.00 [4.00–8.00] minutes, respectively), and neonatal weight was lighter in the vertical skin incision group (2660.00 [2370.00–2920.00] vs. 2790.00 [2420.00–3120.00] grams).

As shown in Table 2, the primary outcome was significantly higher in the vertical skin incision cases when compared with the transverse skin incision cases (estimated blood loss: β 1420.66, 95%CI 1266.68–1574.63). Vertical incision was also associated with a higher incidence of post-partum hemorrhage (68.7% vs. 16.3%, OR 11.24, 95% CI 8.32–15.19), maternal intensive care unit (48.5% vs. 8.5%, OR 10.15, 95% CI 7.28–14.17), transfusion (81.6% vs. 27.8%, OR 11.53, 95% CI 8.38–15.88), subtotal hysterectomy (2.7% vs. 0.4%, OR 7.09, 95% CI 1.91–26.35), bladder injury (1.2% vs. 0.1%, OR 9.33, 95% CI 1.04–83.79), and 5-min APGAR < 7 (3.0% vs. 0.4%, OR 7.90, 95% CI 2.16–28.89). The length of hospital stay after the delivery was longer in the vertical skin incision group (β 1.29, 95%CI 1.00–1.57).

After controlling for baseline differences between the two groups (estimated gestational age at delivery, gravidity, in vitro fertilization, number of previous cesarean delivery, anterior placenta, depth of invasion, and neonatal weight), there was also a higher incidence of post-partum hemorrhage (OR 5.47, 95% CI 3.84–7.79), maternal intensive care unit (OR 4.30, 95% CI 2.86–6.45),

transfusion (OR 5.97, 95% CI 4.15–8.58), and 5-min APGAR < 7 (OR 9.03, 95% CI 1.83–44.49), a more estimated blood loss (β 601.85, 95%CI 458.78–744.91), and a longer length of hospital stay after delivery (β 0.54, 95%CI 0.23–0.86) in the vertical skin incision group (Table 3).

Discussion

This analysis of a large cohort of placenta previa women undergoing cesarean delivery sought to answer the question of whether the skin incision, vertical compared with transverse, is associated with a difference in the maternal and neonatal outcomes. In this study, we found that transverse skin incision group showed the better perinatal outcomes, including less blood loss, lower postpartum hemorrhage, transfusion, maternal ICU, and 5-min APGAR < 7, and a shorter length of hospital stay after the delivery for women with placenta previa.

It is difficult to compare our results with the literature because previous anecdotal evidence assessing the type of incision in placenta previa pregnancies came only from the experience of the surgeons or other plausible empirical extrapolations. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study comparing transverse versus vertical skin incision in women with placenta previa having a cesarean delivery. Our results will provide some evidence for this troublesome clinical problem and fill this research gap.

The vertical skin incision considered to provide faster access to the abdominal cavity [18]. It is regarded by some obstetricians as a method to decrease incision-to-delivery time when performing a cesarean delivery in women with a complicated pregnancy [19, 20]. However,

Table 2 Maternal and neonatal outcomes in the two study groups

| Variables | Total (n = 1098) | Vertical incision (n = 332) | Transverse incision (n = 766) | OR (95%CI) / β (95%CI) | t/Z/ χ^2 | P value |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| EBL, ml, median [IQR] | 600.00 (400.00–1200.00) | 1500.00 (800.00–3000.00) | 450.00 (350.00–700.00) | 1420.66 (1266.68–1574.63) | –17.661 | 0.001 |
| PPH, n, % | 353 (32.1) | 228 (68.7) | 125 (16.3) | 11.24 (8.32–15.19) | 291.054 | 0.001 |
| Maternal ICU, n, % | 226 (20.6) | 161 (48.5) | 65 (8.5) | 10.15 (7.28–14.17) | 226.801 | 0.001 |
| Transfusion, n, % | 484 (44.1) | 271 (81.6) | 213 (27.8) | 11.53 (8.38–15.88) | 272.169 | 0.001 |
| RBC units transfused, median [IQR] | 0.00 (0.00–4.00) | 6.00 (2.00–10.00) | 0.00 (0.00–2.00) | 6.77 (5.72–7.82) | –18.094 | 0.001 |
| Plasma ml transfused, median [IQR] | 0.00 (0.00–0.00) | 400.00 (0.00–800.00) | 0.00 (0.00–0.00) | 389.04 (343.18–434.90) | –16.655 | 0.001 |
| Subtotal hysterectomy, n, % | 12 (1.1) | 9 (2.7) | 3 (0.4) | 7.09 (1.91–26.35) | 11.525 | 0.002 |
| Surgical injury | 46 (4.2) | 12 (3.6) | 34 (4.4) | 0.81 (0.41–1.58) | 0.392 | 0.624 |
| Bladder Injury | 5 (0.5) | 4 (1.2) | 1 (0.1) | 9.33 (1.04–83.79) | 5.897 | 0.031 |
| Blood Vessels Injury | 41 (3.7) | 8 (2.4) | 33 (4.3) | 0.55 (0.25–1.20) | 2.322 | 0.165 |
| Postoperative hospital stay, days, median [IQR] | 4.00 (3.00–5.00) | 5.00 (4.00–6.00) | 4.00 (3.00–4.00) | 1.29 (1.00–1.57) | –11.141 | 0.001 |
| 5-min APGAR < 7, n, % | 13 (1.2) | 10 (3.0) | 3 (0.4) | 7.90 (2.16–28.89) | 13.594 | 0.001 |

EBL estimated blood loss, ICU intensive care unit, IQR interquartile range, PPH post-partum hemorrhage, RBC red blood cell

Table 3 Results of maternal and neonatal outcomes after adjusting for EGA at delivery, gravidity, in vitro fertilization, number of previous CD, anterior placenta, depth of invasion, and neonatal weight.

| Variables | OR (95%CI)/ β (95%CI) | P value |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| EBL | 601.85 (458.78–744.91) | 0.001 |
| PPH | 5.47 (3.84–7.79) | 0.001 |
| Transfusion | 5.97 (4.15–8.58) | 0.001 |
| Maternal ICU | 4.30 (2.86–6.45) | 0.001 |
| Subtotal hysterectomy | 0.69 (0.14–3.42) | 0.651 |
| Bladder Injury | 0.75 (0.06–9.45) | 0.823 |
| Length of hospital stay | 0.54 (0.23–0.86) | 0.001 |
| 5-min APGAR < 7 | 9.03 (1.83–44.49) | 0.007 |

CD cesarean delivery, EBL estimated blood loss, EGA estimated gestational age, ICU intensive care unit, PPH post-partum hemorrhage

our results did not support it. Inversely, a longer incision-to-delivery time was found in the vertical incision group. The differences in outcome may be not truly related to the choice of incision because of inherently greater risk in the vertical incision group. The placenta in the vertical incision group occupied a greater proportion of the anterior uterine wall and abnormally invasive placenta than in the transverse group in this study. The longer operative time suggested the vertical group had an intrinsically greater risk and more likely reflects underlying complications.

Cesarean delivery is a complicated procedure, and there is a risk of inadvertent injury such as bladder, bowel, and blood vessel injury [21]. In this study, we found vertical skin incision could increase the risk of bladder injury, which is consistent with the previous research. Makoha et al. also reported that vertical skin incision was associated with higher bladder and bowel injury [14]. However, the difference disappeared after adjusting for confounding factors in our study.

Post wound infection is one of the most common postoperative complications after the cesarean section [22, 23]. A recent report from Ethiopia showed that vertical skin incision was associated with higher rates of surgical site infection following the cesarean section [24]. In our population, none of the patients found postoperative wound infection. This might be because standardized surgical procedures and prophylactic antibiotics performed during the perioperative period of a pregnancy complicated by placenta previa. Standardized protocols for intraoperative transfusion, balloon tamponade, hypogastric artery ligation, hysterectomy, incision choice, postoperative transfusion, ICU admission, etc were need to be developed during cesarean delivery for complicated pregnant women, such as placenta previa. Standard protocols rather than left up to the judgment of the individual surgeon or obstetrician should be provided

during cesarean delivery. Without standardization, there is substantial risk of bias, even with relatively large sample size.

What needs to emphasize is that there is more severe pregnant, including more gravidity, earlier gestational age, antepartum hemorrhage, previous cesarean delivery, anterior placenta, and abnormally invasive placenta in the vertical incision. These factors can increase the incidence of adverse postpartum outcomes. However, after controlling for confounders, transverse skin incision group still showed the better perinatal outcomes. It is not clear why the transverse incision type is associated with better perinatal outcomes. This may be because surgeons have to consciously enlarge the vertical skin incision, including width and length, to cover the previous incision due to previous scarring, thereby making trauma more likely. In addition, it is possible that surgeons place too much confidence in the safety of a vertical incision and therefore act with less caution than would be exercised with transverse incision, because vertical skin incision is regarded by some obstetricians as a method to decrease the rate of complications when performing a cesarean delivery in women with severe complications.

The strengths of this study include the large and adequate sample size, and that our findings are relatively new adding knowledge to the literature given the existing scarce data regarding the clinical usefulness of skin incision in placenta previa pregnant. All of the subjects included in this study have confirmed by obstetricians at delivery, and thus, selection bias dependent on inaccurate antenatal ultrasound diagnosis has been avoided. Patients were managed in a single institution, and therefore, the observed differences in outcome can be reliably related to differences in management at the time of delivery rather than substantive differences in human or facility resources.

Our results must be interpreted with caution because our study was limited by its retrospective observational nature. The study attempted to compensate for various risk factors by doing a regression analysis. We were able to isolate the effects of several, but not all variables that might have influenced the outcome. Some variables, such as use of balloon tamponade, selective artery ligation (ovarian, uterine, hypogastric), and uterine incision type, might have been useful to assess the outcomes, but they were not collected in this study. However, its feasibility of a randomized control trial seems challenging to perform in these pregnant women. For challenging cases, various surgical techniques can be applied to the uterus, and surgeons may have been more likely to choose a vertical skin incision. Complications such as hemorrhage would then be more likely attributable to the choice of uterine incision, density of

adhesions, etc. than to the nature of the skin incision. The decision regarding which type of skin incision used should be made by the operating team and to individualize the incision in each case. The location of the placenta, abnormally invasive placenta, the likelihood of intraoperative complications, maternal body habitus, gestational age, and preference of the operating obstetrician should all taken into consideration. In addition, we should notice that differences in surgical experience and skills were difficult to control in any study comparing surgical methods. Also, it is often quite difficult from chart review to judge the difficulty of handling any complications that occurred. Besides, we do not have assessed long-term morbidity and mortality among mothers and infants. More extensive trials, which include long-term pain, development of hernia, appearance of and satisfaction with scar, and outcomes in a subsequent pregnancy, would be required to assess these issues.

Conclusions

Our data demonstrated that transverse skin incision group showed the better perinatal outcomes in women with placenta previa. What needs to be emphasized was that these results were not as the factors for decision-making for how to perform skin incision because major findings from this study were not resulted from the choice of skin-incision, but from the patients' background including higher-risk of placenta previa that is necessary to perform operation with vertical skin incision. Future collaborative studies are needed to be done by centers for placenta previa to have a better understanding of the characteristics and the outcomes of the disease in choosing skin incision.

Abbreviations

CI: confidence interval; ICU: intensive care unit; OR: odds ratio

Acknowledgements

None.

Authors' Information (Optional)

¹Foshan Institute of Fetal Medicine, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan, Guangdong, 528000, China; ²Department of Obstetrics, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan, Guangdong, 528000, China; ³Department of Foetal Ultrasonic, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan, Guangdong, 528000, China; ⁴Department of Radiology, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan, Guangdong, 528000, China

Authors' Contributions

DF, ZL and XG participated in the design and coordination of the study. DF conceived the study, and drafting the manuscript. JR, ZZ, PL, GC, SW, DL, HZ, JL, TC and FC collected and analyzed the data. XG and ZL participated in the design of this study and edited the manuscript. DF, ZL and XG did the data management and analyzed the data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This work was supported by Medical Science and Technology Foundation of Guangdong Province (No: C2019090, and A2021225).

Availability of Data and Materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

An institutional review board-approved (FSFY-MEC-2019-044) retrospective cohort study performed at Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University. As all cases were routinely and retrospectively collected and datasets were fully anonymized prior to analysis, and the data collection was registered with the audit department, informed consent, written or verbal, from all participants approval were not required. The Academic Board of the Hospital approved to our team to access the data used in our research.

Consent for Publication

Not applicable.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹Foshan Institute of Fetal Medicine, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan 528000, Guangdong, China. ²Department of Obstetrics, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan 528000, Guangdong, China. ³Department of Foetal Ultrasonic, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan 528000, Guangdong, China. ⁴Department of Radiology, Affiliated Foshan Maternity & Child Healthcare Hospital, Southern Medical University, Foshan 528000, Guangdong, China.

Received: 22 December 2020 Accepted: 3 June 2021

Published online: 24 June 2021

References

- Silver RM. Abnormal placentation: placenta previa, vasa previa, and placenta accreta. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2015;126:654–68. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26244528>
- Fan D, Wu S, Liu L, Xia Q, Wang W, Guo X, et al. Prevalence of antepartum hemorrhage in women with placenta previa: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Sci Rep.* 2017;7:40320. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28067303>
- Fan D, Xia Q, Liu L, Wu S, Tian G, Wang W, et al. The incidence of postpartum hemorrhage in pregnant women with placenta previa: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One.* 2017;12:e0170194. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28107460>
- Balayla J, Desilets J, Shrem G. Placenta previa and the risk of intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR): a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Perinat Med.* 2019;47:577–84. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31301678>
- Li HT, Hellerstein S, Zhou YB, Liu JM, Blustein J. Trends in cesarean delivery rates in China, 2008–2018. *JAMA.* 2020;323:89–91. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31910272>
- Gasparri ML, Nirgianakis K, Taghavi K, Papadia A, Mueller MD. Placenta previa and placental abruption after assisted reproductive technology in patients with endometriosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Arch Gynecol Obstet.* 2018;298:27–34. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29602980>
- Shobeiri F, Jenabi E. Smoking and placenta previa: a meta-analysis. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2017;30:2985–90. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27936997>
- Fan D, Wu S, Wang W, Xin L, Tian G, Liu L, et al. Prevalence of placenta previa among deliveries in Mainland China: a PRISMA-compliant systematic review and meta-analysis. *Medicine (Baltimore).* 2016;95:e5107. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27749592>

9. Mathai M, Hofmeyr GJ, Mathai NE. Abdominal surgical incisions for caesarean section. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2013;5:CD004453. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23728648>
10. Palatnik A, Grobman WA. The association of skin-incision type at cesarean with maternal and neonatal morbidity for women with multiple prior cesarean deliveries. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol.* 2015;191:121–4. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26117440>
11. Wylie BJ, Gilbert S, Landon MB, Spong CY, Rouse DJ, Leveno KJ, et al. Comparison of transverse and vertical skin incision for emergency cesarean delivery. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2010;115:1134–40. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20502282>
12. Camuzcuoglu A, Vural M, Hilali NG, Incebiyik A, Yuce HH, Kucuk A, et al. Surgical management of 58 patients with placenta praevia percreta. *Wien Klin Wochenschr.* 2016;128:360–6. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30948337>
13. Mitric C, Desilets J, Balayla J, Ziegler C. Surgical management of the placenta accreta spectrum: an institutional experience. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can.* 2019;41:1551–7.
14. Makoha FW, Fathuddien MA, Felimban HM. Choice of abdominal incision and risk of trauma to the urinary bladder and bowel in multiple cesarean sections. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol.* 2006;125:50–3. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16029923>
15. Fan D, Wu S, Ye S, Wang W, Wang L, Fu Y, et al. Random placenta margin incision for control hemorrhage during cesarean delivery complicated by complete placenta previa: a prospective cohort study. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2019;32:3054–61. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29577780>
16. Bujang MA, Sa'at N, Sidik T, Joo LC. Sample size guidelines for logistic regression from observational studies with large population: emphasis on the accuracy between statistics and parameters based on real life clinical data. *Malays J Med Sci.* 2018;25:122–30. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30914854>
17. Wang X, Ji X. Sample size estimation in clinical research: from randomized controlled trials to observational studies. *Chest.* 2020;158:S12–20. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32658647>
18. Dahlke JD, Mendez-Figueroa H, Rouse DJ, Berghella V, Baxter JK, Chauhan SP. Evidence-based surgery for cesarean delivery: an updated systematic review. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2013;209:294–306. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23467047>
19. Silver RM, Barbour KD. Placenta accreta spectrum: accreta, increta, and percreta. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am.* 2015;42:381–402. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26002174>
20. Wortman AC, Alexander JM. Placenta accreta, increta, and percreta. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am.* 2013;40:137–54. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23466142>
21. Sung S, Mahdy H. Cesarean section. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls; 2019. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31536313>
22. Allegranzi B, Zayed B, Bischoff P, Kubilay NZ, de Jonge S, de Vries F, et al. New WHO recommendations on intraoperative and postoperative measures for surgical site infection prevention: an evidence-based global perspective. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2016;16:e288–303. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27816414>
23. Berrios-Torres SJ, Umscheid CA, Bratzler DW, Leas B, Stone EC, Kelz RR, et al. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guideline for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection, 2017. *JAMA Surg.* 2017;152:784–91. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28467526>
24. Azeze GG, Bizuneh AD. Surgical site infection and its associated factors following cesarean section in Ethiopia: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Res Notes.* 2019;12:288. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31133045>

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

